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Descriptions of five new species of Longicornia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from South China

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcasominae, Lamiinae, taxonomy, male genitalia, Oriental Region.
Abstract. Two new species of the genus *Trypogeus* Lacordaire, 1869, *T. guangdongensis* **sp. nov.** and *T. duodecimarticulatus* **sp. nov.** are described from Guangdong, China. Two new species of the tribe Lamiini, *Xenohammus guangdongensis* **sp. nov.** and *Trachystohamus granulituberculatus* **sp. nov.** are described from Guangdong and Guangxi, China. *Pterolophia albocircularis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.** is described from Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Fujian, Hunan and Jiangxi, China.

Introduction

The Guangdong Forestry Administration launched the compilation project of the *Insect Fauna of Guangdong* in 2023, with the goal of systematically summarizing the insect species diversity across the province, including a thorough review of all insect species collected from various parts of Guangdong as well as those previously recorded as distributed in Guangdong (Yang et al., 2024). In the course of our study of material from Guangdong Province, many new records were discovered and some were reported in the faunal monograph of Nanling Priority Area for Biodiversity Conservation (Lin, 2025), while five new species are described herein.

Materials and methods

The male genitalia were prepared by soaking the whole beetle in a water bath at room temperature for 8~24h, removing the abdomen, then removing the genitalia with forceps, and clearing them in 10% KOH at room temperature for 16~24h. Genitalia were photographed submerged in ethyl alcohol and subsequently preserved in polyethylene genitalia vials filled with glycerin, and pinned under the specimens.

Habitus images were taken using a Canon EOS 7D camera with Canon Macro 100 mm macro lens. Images of the same object at different focal planes were combined using Helicon Focus 8 stacking software. Adobe Photoshop CS6 was used for post-processing. The terminalia were photographed with a Keyence VHX-1000C large depth-of-field 3D Digital Microscope.

Specimens studied were deposited in the following institutional museums and private collections; abbreviations as shown in the text:

CBWX - Collection of Wen-Xuan Bi, Shanghai, China

CCCC - Collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

CSUFT - Central South University of Forestry & Technology, Changsha, Hunan, China;

IZCAS - Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences [= NACRC - National Animal Collection Resource Center], Beijing, China;

IZGAS - Institute of Zoology, Guangdong Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China;

MYNU - Invertebrate collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, Sichuan, China;

SYSU - National Animal Collection Resource Center Sun Yat-sen University (The Museum of Biology), Guangzhou, China;

YU - Yangtze University (Hubei Agricultural College), Jingzhou, Hubei, China.

Results

Trypogeus guangdongensis Lin & Yang, sp. nov.

Figs 1, 2

Chinese common name: 广东锥花天牛

Description. Male. Body length 11.0-12.0 mm, humeral width 3.6-4.0 mm. Head dorsally predominantly black-brown between eyes, with remaining parts yellow-brown (Fig. 1A), ventrally and laterally black to darkbrown, with gula partly dark reddish-brown (Figs. 1B). Eyes mainly black; mandibles mostly black brown. In dorsal view, scape and antennomere II almost completely, antennomere III mostly, antennomeres IV and V partly yellowish-brwon, remaining parts of basal eight antennomeres black-brown, antennomeres IX-XI yellowish-white; in ventral view, antennomeres I-VIII yellowish-brwon with apices black brown, antennomeres IX-XI about the same coloration as on dorsal side, antennomere IX slightly darder than last two antennomeres; pronotum with a wide fascia at apex, with a narrow fascia at base, with a median, wide, longitudinal stripe with a peculiar pattern and on lateral tubercles apically black-brown, remaining surface yellow-brown, as in Fig. 1A; scutellum yellowish-brown; elytra with a contrasting whitish-yellow fascia at base, as in Fig. 1A, behind with a complicated pattem consisting of brown and dark brown tones and partly along lateral margin black; prosternum entirely, mesosterna mostly except apical part of mesosternal process, metasternum on episterna and most surface black-brown and brown, apical part of mesosternal process and part of metasternum near mesocoxal cavity yellow; (visible) sternites mostly black brown, basal part of first sternite partly light brown, and last (visible) sternite brown (slightly lighter than other sternites); femora mostly yellow, with some spots especially apices in dorsal view black-brown, tibiae entirely and tarsi mostly black, coxae almost completely yellow (Fig. 1B).

Head noticeably narrower than pronotum at level of lateral tubercles; dorsally with a very dense and confluent puncturation; a clear, longitudinal median groove; with moderately developed antennal tubercles; mandibles long, strongly curved, right mandible, like in all congeners, with a large tooth at inner margin; eyes deeply

emarginate, slightly convex; genae short; ventral side between eyes in area of submentum with dense pubescence; gula glabrous; on either side of it with a sharp, irregular, sparse puncturation and a clearly rugose sculpture; antennae 11-segmented, noticeably longer than body, about reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere X. Antennomere ratios: male: 12: 4: 14: 16: 16: 15: 15: 14: 13: 13: 20. Pronotum at level of lateral tubercles 1.33 or 1.16 times as wide as width at base and length, respectively; apex slightly narrower than base; lateral tubercles weakly-developed, the angle at apex ca. 120 degrees; disk with four well-developed tubercles, two at base and further two in the middle; with a very dense and confluent punctures and with golden pubescence in different directions on the black areas and the basal two tubercles. Scutellum tongue-shaped, length about 3/4 of width at base. Elytra 2.20 times as long as humeral width; regularly strongly narrowed towards apex; noticeably diverging along suture; each elytron rounded at apex; with a weak puncturation. Prosternal process very narrow between coxae; mesosternal process moderately wide; metasternum with a small, dense, rugose puncturation; metepisterna very wide, moderately narrowed towards apex; last (visible) sternite with a well-developed emargination at apex. Legs relatively robust, moderately long: femora thickened, but not claviform; metatibiae slightly curved about the middle, as in Figs 1A & 1B; metatarsomere I clearly longer than metatarsomeres II and III combined.

Female. Body length 14.0 mm, humeral width 4.5 mm. Body entirely reddish-brown and densely covered with silky golden-yellow pubescence (Figs 1C-E). Antennae with basal 8 antennomeres yellow brown to black brown, last 3 antennomeres whitish-yellow. Antennae subequal to body in length. Antennomere ratios: female: 14: 3: 14: 15: 15: 15: 14: 13: 13: 13: 19. Pronotum with lateral tubercles strongly-developed, the angle at apex ca. 90 degrees;

Male genitalia (Figs. 2A-J): Tegmen rhombic in ventral view (Fig. 2F), slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 2H), parameres (= lateral lobes in Lin *et al*. 2009) cylindrical and well separated from each other (Fig. 2F), slender (length/width more than 2). Apex rounded, apical setae shorter than half of parameres. Median lobe plus median struts slightly curved (Fig. 2D) in lateral view, median struts distinctly longer than half length of entire median lobe,

about 2/3 of the whole length (Figs. 2D, J). Apex of ventral plate strongly projected (Fig. 2I). Internal sac (= endophallus in Bi & Ohbayashi 2015) as in Figs. 2C-D. Tergite VIII (Fig. 2B) transverse, apex slightly emarginated, setae short and sparse.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from all continental congeners except *T. guangxiensis* Miroshnikov & Liu, 2016 by the curved metatibiae in both male and female (Figs 1A,B,C). It is especially similar to *T. guangxiensis* Miroshnikov & Liu, 2016 by the shape of the metatibiae and the colour pattern on head, pronotum and elytra, from which it differs clearly, in the light coloured scutellum, instead of completely dark scutellum; the yellowish white antennomere IX, instead of black; the antennomere XI obvious longer instead of slightly longer than X. Besides this, *T. guangdongensis* sp. nov. differs from three other Chinese species by the less strongly developed lateral tubercles of the pronotum in male.

Type material. Holotype: China: ♂ (Figs 1A, B, 2A-J), Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev. (广东乳源县南岭自然保护区), MT-14, elev. 845 m, 24.9138˚N, 113.0418˚E, 25.VIII-15.IX.2020, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS). **Paratypes: China:** 1♀ (Figs 1C, D), same data as holotype but MT-1, elev. 1023m, 24.9101˚N, 113.0256˚E, 28.IX-26.VI.2021, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS); 1♂, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Nanling National Nat. Rev., Babaoshan (广东韶关南岭国家森林公园八宝山), elev. 1170 m, 24.931699˚N, 113.011765˚ E, MT-NL03R1, 29.VII-24.VIII.2022, leg. Wen-Feng Li, Ruo-Nan Zhang (MYNU).

Distribution. China: Guangdong.

Etymology. This species is named after Guangdong Province, where its type locality is situated.

Remarks. The females of the congeners are much more difficult to separated from each other.

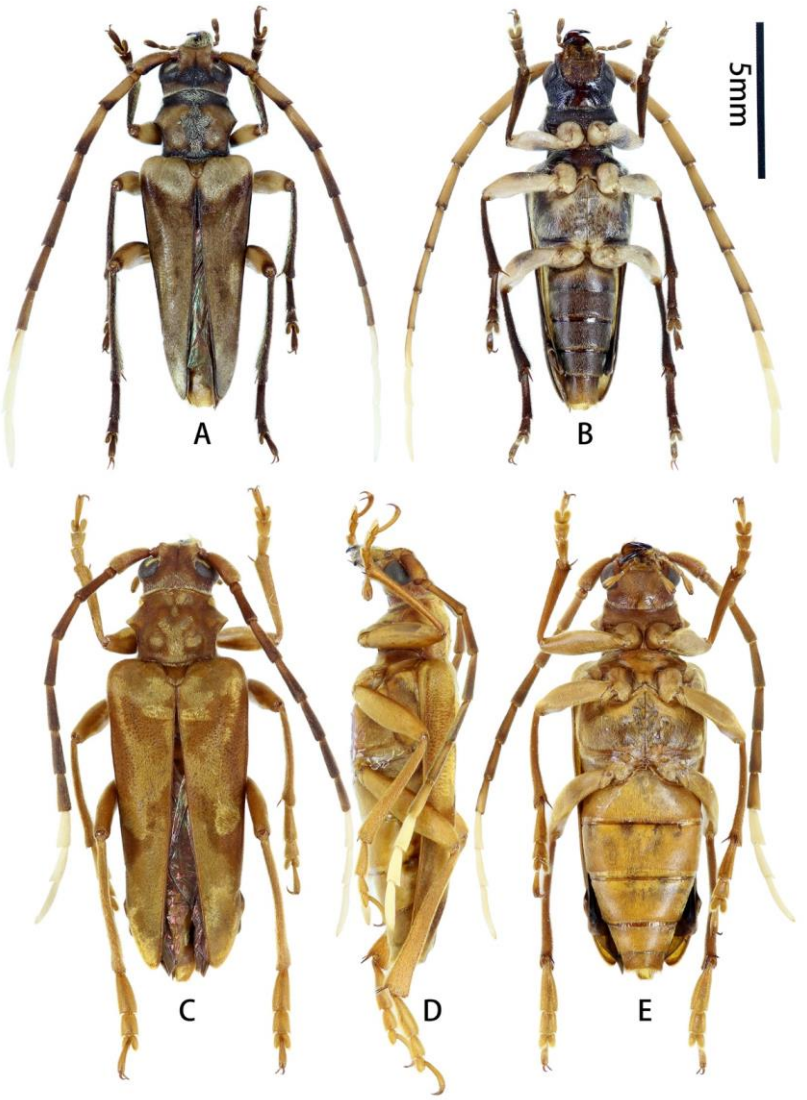

FIGURE 1. Habitus of *Trypogeus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov. A-B.** Holotype, male, from Guangdong, China. **C-D.** Female, paratype, from Guangdong, China. (A, C. Dorsal views. D. Lateral view. B, E. Ventral views). Scale bar 10 mm.

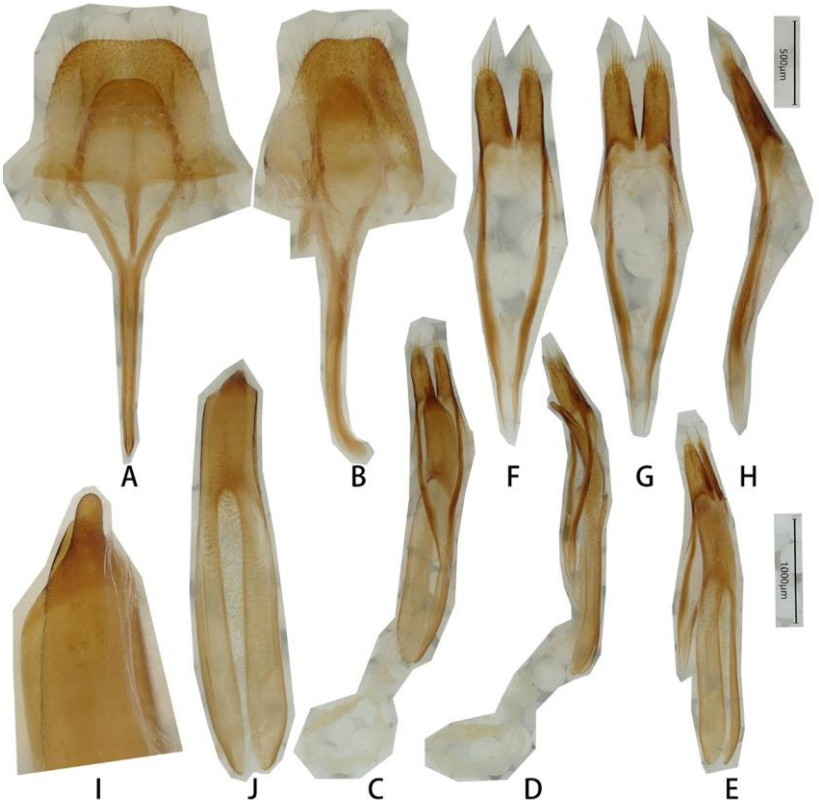

FIGURE 2. Male terminalia of *Trypogeus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov. A, B.** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX. **C-E.** Male genitalia. **F-H.** Tegmen. **I, J.** Median lobe. (B, E, G, J. Dorsal views. D, H. Lateral views. A, C, F, I. Ventral views). Scale bar 1 mm for C-E; 0.5 mm for A, B, F-H, J. I not to scale.

***Trypogeus duodecimarticulatus* Lin & Yang, sp. nov.**

Figs 3, 4

Chinese common name: 十二锥花天牛

Description. Male. Body length 13.0-14.0 mm, humeral width 4.0-4.6 mm. Head dorsally predominantly between eyes black, with the remaining parts red-yellow; ventrally and laterally black to dark brown, with the gula partly dark reddish-brown. Eyes mainly black; mandibles mostly black. In dorsal view, antennomeres II entirely, scape, antennomeres III and IV mostly, antennomeres V basally red-yellow to yellowish-red, remaining parts and antennomeresVI-IX black-brown except lateral tooth of antennomere IX yellowish; antennomeres X to XII yellowish, only apical external angle of last antennomere slightly infuscate apically. In ventral view, the basal two antennomeres are almost entirely red-yellow; antennomeres III-IX are mostly yellowish-brown, with the apices and margins darker; antennomeres X-XII are of the same coloration as in dorsal view. Pronotum with a wide black fascia at apex, and a narrow black fascia at base, along with a median longitudinal stripe extending from apex to middle, and expanded into a peculiar pattern at the mid-region; lateral tubercles apically black-brown, remaining surface of pronotum red-yellow (Fig. 3A). Scutellum mostly red-yellow with a dark brown median longtitudinal stripe. Elytra with a contrasting red-yellow fascia at base (Fig. 3A), followed posteriorly by a complex pattem of brown and dark brown tones and partly along lateral margin black. Ventral surface mostly black-brown to black, with metasternum covered by yellow pubescence; femora mostly yellow, apical part and dorsal lateral parts with black-brown maculae, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum at level of lateral tubercles; dorsally with a clear median longitudinal groove; mandibles long, curved, right mandible, like in all congeners, with a large tooth at inner margin (Fig. 3C); eyes deeply emarginate, slightly convex; ventral side between eyes in area of submentum witha coarse, but not too deep, scabrous puncturation (Fig. 3C); well-expressed transverse wrinkles on gula; on either side of it with a sharp, irregular, sparse puncturation; antennae 12-segmented,

noticeably longer than body, about reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere X. Antennomere ratios: male: 16: 4: 19: 20: 21: 19: 18: 17: 16: 15: 15: 8. Pronotum at level of lateral tubercles 1.36 or 1.44 timesas wide as width at base and length, respectively; apex slightly narrower than base; lateral tubercles very well-developed, the angle at apex ca. 90 degrees; disk with four indistinct tubercles, two at base and further two in the middle. Scutellum triangular, subequal in length and width at base, with quite sharp apex. Elytra 2.06 times as long as humeral width; regularly strongly narrowed towards apex; noticeably diverging along suture at apex; each elytron rounded at apex; with a weak puncturation. Prosternal process very narrow between coxae; mesosternal process moderately wide; metasternum with a small, dense, rugose puncturation; metepisterna very wide, mode-rately narrowed towards apex; last (visible) sternite with a well-developed emargination at apex. Legs relatively robust, moderately long: femora thickened, but not claviform; metatibiae noticeably curved near the middle (Figs 3A, 3C); metatarsomere I clearly longer than metatarsomeres II and III combined.

Female. Body length 13.8-15.8 mm, humeral width 4.5-6.3 mm. Body entirely reddish-brown and densely covered with silky golden-red pubescence (Figs. 3D-F). Antennae with basal four antennomeres golden red, last 3 antennomeres yellow-brown, while antennomeres V-VIII mostly black brown, with basal portions more or less partially lighter in color; in some individuals, antennomere VIII may be mostly yellow-brown, similar to the last three. Antennae slightly shorter than body in length. Antennomere ratios: female: 14: 3: 15: 15: 15: 14: 14: 13: 12: 12: 17 (=14+3). Last antennomere subdivided. Pronotum with lateral tubercles well-developed, the angle at apex ca. 90 degrees.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4A-K): Tegmen rhombic in ventral view (Fig. 4F), slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 4G), parameres (= lateral lobes in Lin *et al*. 2009) cylindrical and well separated from each other (Fig. 4F), slender (length/width more than 2). Apex rounded, apical setae shorter than half of parameres. Median lobe plus median struts slightly curved (Figs. 4D, J) in lateral view, median struts distinctly longer than half length of entire median lobe, about 3/4 of whole length (Figs. 4I-K). Apex of ventral plate sharply projected (Fig. 4I). Internal sac (= endophallus in Bi & Ohbayashi

2015) as in Figs. 4C-E. Tergite VIII (Fig. 4B) transverse, apex slightly emarginated, setae shorter and sparser in middle area than in two lateral areas.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from all continental congeners except *T. guangxiensis* Miroshnikov & Liu, 2016 and *T. guangdongensis* **sp. nov.** by the curved metatibiae in both male and female (Figs 3A-D). It is especially similar to *T. guangxiensis* Miroshnikov & Liu, 2016 by the shape of the metatibiae and the colour pattern on head and elytra, from which it differs clearly, in the 12 antennomeres, instead of 11 antennomeres; the partly light coloured and triangular shaped scutellum, instead of completely dark and tongue shaped scutellum; the longitudinal stripe on pronotum limited to apical half, instead of complete and reaching base. The new species differs from *T. guangdongensis* sp. nov. easily by the 12 antennomere in male.

Type material. Holotype: China: ♂ (Figs 3A-C, 4A-K), Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev. (广东乳源县南岭自然保护区), MT-14, elev. 845 m, 24.9138˚N, 113.0418˚E, 25.VIII-15.IX.2020, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZCAS). **Paratypes: China:** 1♀ (Figs 3 D, E), same data as holotype but MT-1, elev. 1023 m, 24.9101˚N, 113.0256˚ E, 28.IX-26.VI.2021, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS); 1♀ (Fig. 3 F), same data as holotype but MT-15, elev. 844 m, 24.9127˚N, 113.0427˚ E, 25.VIII-15.IX.2020, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS); 1♂, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Nanling National Nat. Rev., Babaoshan (广东韶关南岭国家森林公园八宝山), elev. 1170 m, 24.931699˚N, 113.011765˚E, MT-NL03R1, 29.VII.-24.VIII.2022, leg. Wen-Feng Li, Ruo-Nan Zhang (MYNU); 1♀, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Ruyuan County, Nanling Longdong, Secondary forest (广东韶关乳源县南岭龙洞次生林), elev. 913 m, 24.87502173˚N, 113.08580553˚E, MT-R3, 29.VII-24.VIII.2022, leg. Wen-Feng Li, Ruo-Nan Zhang (MYNU).

Distribution. China: Guangdong.

Etymology. The specific epithet is from Latin *duodecim* (twelve) and *articulatus* (jointed), referring to the 12-segmented antenna in male.

Remarks. Though the males are distinctly differently from each other in the two new species described above, the females are not so

easy to be separated and matched to males, especially they were collected from same MT trapes. We matched the females of *T. duodecimarticulatus* **sp. nov.** by the last antennomere, though not completely divided, clearly being subdivided.

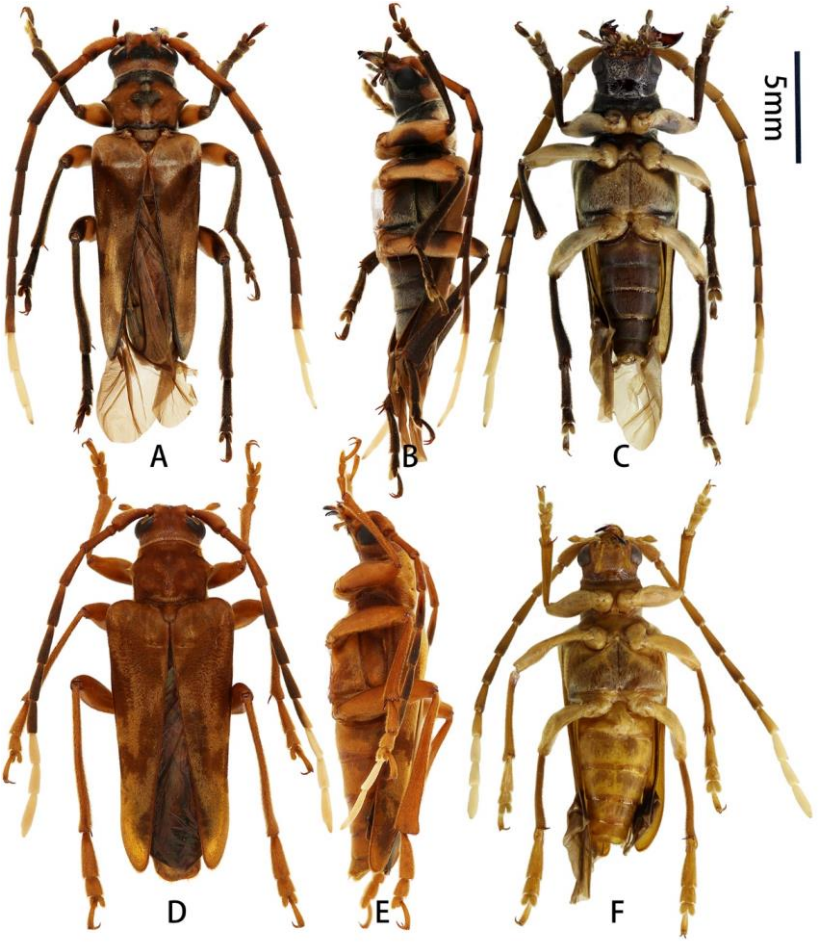

FIGURE 3. Habitus of *Trypogeus duodecimarticulatus* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov. A-C.** Holotype, male, from Guangdong, China. **D-F.** Paratypes, females, from Guangdong, China. (A, D. Dorsal views. B, E. Lateral view. C, F. Ventral views). Scale bar 5 mm.

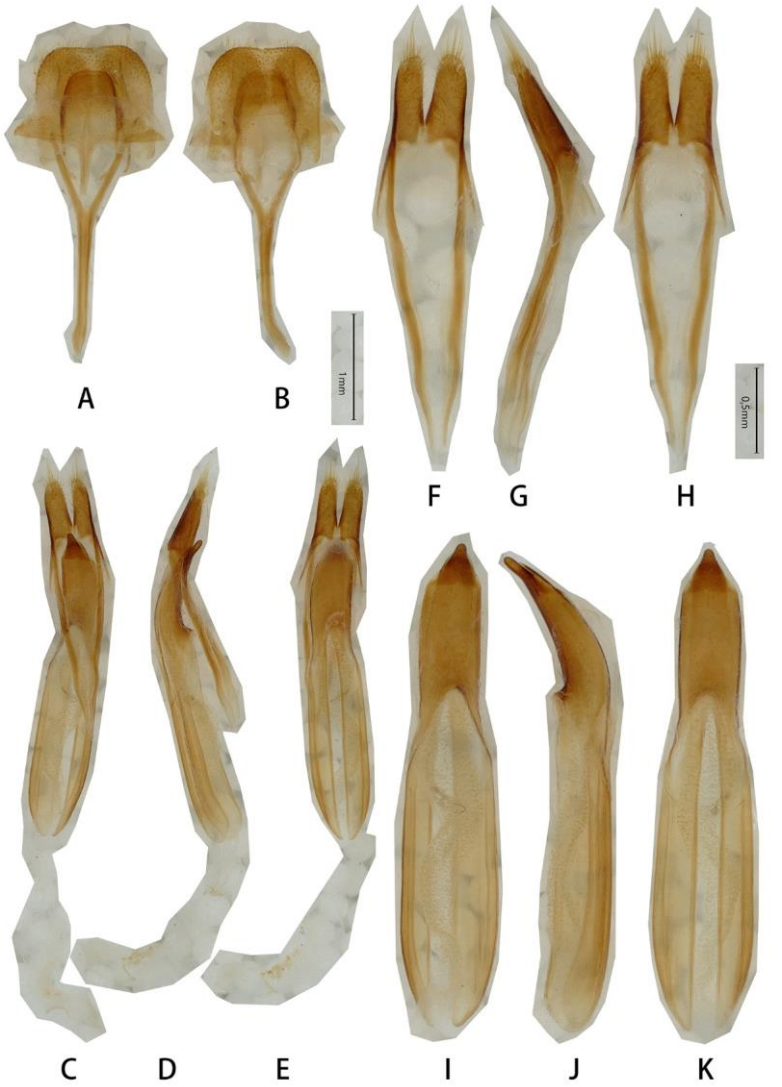

FIGURE 4. Male terminalia of *Trypogeus duodecimarticulatus* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov. A, B.** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX. **C-E.** Male genitalia. **F-H.** Tegmen. **I-K.** Median lobe. (B, E, H, K. Dorsal views. D, G, J. Lateral views. A, C, F, I. Ventral views). Scale bar 1 mm for A-E; 0.5 mm for F-K.

***Trachystohamus granulituberculatus* Lin & Yang, sp. nov.**

Figs 5, 6

Chinese common name: 粒瘤糙墨天牛

Description. Body length: 19.6-22.0 (male), 20.5-21.5 (female) mm, humeral width 6.5-7.4 mm. Body black, covered with yellowish brown and some black pubescence. Head, scape and prothorax black, with uneven yellowish-brown pubescence; notably, the pronotum bears a median longitudinal stripe formed by dense yellowish-brown pubescence. Antennae mostly reddish-brown to blackish-brown, clothed with grayish to yellowish-brown pubescence; apical portions of antennomeres III-IX darker, with the last two antennomeres in female and most antennomeres in male black to blackish-brown. Scutellum densely covered by yellowish-brown pubescence. Elytra black with brown pubescence throughout, with a black pubescent stripe located before the apical third. Legs and ventral surface entirely black with yellowish-brown pubescence.

Antennae much longer than the body, extending beyond the elytral apices by the apical third of the fifth antennomere in males or the middle of the sixth in females; only the scape with a few very short setae underneath; scape stout, apice with a complete cicatrix, third antennomere much longer than scape, eighth (male) or third (female) the longest. Antennomere ratios: male: 33: 5: 60: 63: 67: 76: 81: 87: 82: 49: 72. Antennomere ratios: female: 30: 5: 56: 54: 51: 48: 50: 42: 40: 30: 38. Eye emarginate, lower eye lobes shorter than the genae. Head with a fine median groove extending from anterior margin to occiput; vertex moderately concave, coarsely punctate mainly in central area; antennal insertions prominent. Prothorax with a conical lateral pronotal spine located closer to apex than to base. Prosternal intercoxal process expanded posteriorly, closing procoxal cavity. Scutellum (Figs. 5A, C) tongue-shaped, with a broadly rounded posterior apex. Elytra subparallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then gradually converging toward conjointly rounded apices. Each elytron bears a series of glabrous, mostly rounded granules or tubercles: two rows formed by 3-5 distinct glabrous rounded granules situated at base near the scutellum; one row of 5-7 smaller granules from base to black stripe; two lateral rows close to the

elytral epipleuron, extending from the humerus to apical four-fifths. In addition, disk is scattered with a few small granules, mostly covered by pubescence, mainly on basal two-thirds. Distinct fringed antennal cleaners are present on apical third of mesotibia. Claws simple.

Male genitalia (Figs. 6A-K): Tegmen rhombic in ventral view (Figs. 6C, F), moderately curved in lateral view (Figs. 6D, G), parameres (= lateral lobes in Lin *et al*. 2009) cylindrical and well separated from each other (Figs. 6C, F, G), very slender (length/width more than 4). Apex rounded, apical setae at least half as long as parameres. Region between base of parameres with central projection. Median lobe plus median struts moderately curved (Fig. 6J) in lateral view, median struts distinctly shorter than half length of entire median lobe (Fig. 6K). Apex of ventral plate truncated (Fig. 6I). Internal sac (= endophallus in Bi & Ohbayashi 2015) as in Figs. 6C, E, with 2 pieces of basal armature. Tergite VIII (Fig. 6B) trapezoid-shaped, apex truncated, setae shorter and sparser in middle area than in two lateral areas. Female: spermathecal capsule as in Figs. 6L, M.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to the type species *Trachystohamus subelongatus* Pic, 1936, but can be distinguished by the conical tubercles on elytra much more stouter and sparcer, and with several glabrous and shiny granules around scutellum.

It is quite similar to *Echinovelleda qiului* (Huang, Huang & Liu, 2020) by the conical tubercles on elytra and subapical black pubescent maculae (Bi, Mu & Lin, 2024). However, it can be easily distinguished from it by the elytra not "marginated at apical 1/3 (Huang, Huang & Liu, 2020)" and not strongly narrowed apically, and the yellowish brown pubescent maculae on pronotum and black pubescence on elytra with different shape and positions.

Type material. Holotype: China: ♂ (Figs 5A, B, 6A-K), Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev. (广东乳源县南岭保护区), MT-20, elev. 1430m, 24.8944˚N, 113.0245˚E, 8-22.VII.2020, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS). **Paratypes: China:** 1 ♂, Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev., V-VI.2009, leg. Cheng-Hui Zhan (CZCH); 1 ♀ (Figs 5C, D, 6L-M), Guangxi, Jinxiu County, Shengtangshan (广西金秀圣堂山),

elev. 1870 m, 23°57′36″N, 110°6′47″E, 19.VII.2025, leg. Guang-Lin Xie (YU); 2 ♂1 ♀, Hunan, Huaihua City, Xupu County, Dizhuangzhen, Daweixicun, Yangpimao (湖南省怀化市溆浦县底庄镇大胃溪村羊皮帽), elev. 1200 m, 24-27.VI.2026, leg. Chao Dai & Ren-Jie You respectively (Collection of the collector, Xupu, Huaihua, Hunan, China).

Other material. 1 ♀, Guangxi, Xing'an County, Tongren (广西兴安同仁), 25.VI.1991, leg. Ri-Hui Lin (SYSU, En-419324); 1 ♀, same data but 28.VI.1994, leg. Shan-Yi Zhou (CSUFT); 1 ♂, same data but 30.VI.1990, leg. Shan-Yi Zhou (CSUFT); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Maoershan, Daxiagu (广西猫儿山大峡谷), 1.VII.2001, leg. Jian-Hua Huang (CSUFT); 1 ♀, Guangxi, Maoershan, Jiuniutang (广西猫儿山九牛塘), 6.VII.1985, leg. Su-Bai Liao (IZCAS); 1 ♂1 ♀, Guangxi, Longsheng, Huaping (广西龙胜花坪), 1962, leg. Qi-Jing You (IZCAS).

Distribution. China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan.

Etymology. The specific epithet *granulituberculatus* (=granuli-tubercul-ātus), is derived from the Latin *granulum* and *tuberculum*, which refers to the glabrous and shiny granules around scutellum and the conical tubercles on elytra.

Remarks. The genus *Trachystohamus* Pic, 1936 includes 7 species up to now (Vitali & Gouverneur, 2022; Gouverneur & Vitali, 2022). The other material mentioned above are very similar to the described species but with the black maculae on elytra with different shapes. We thought it is varieties within species, however, we do not treated them as paratypes.

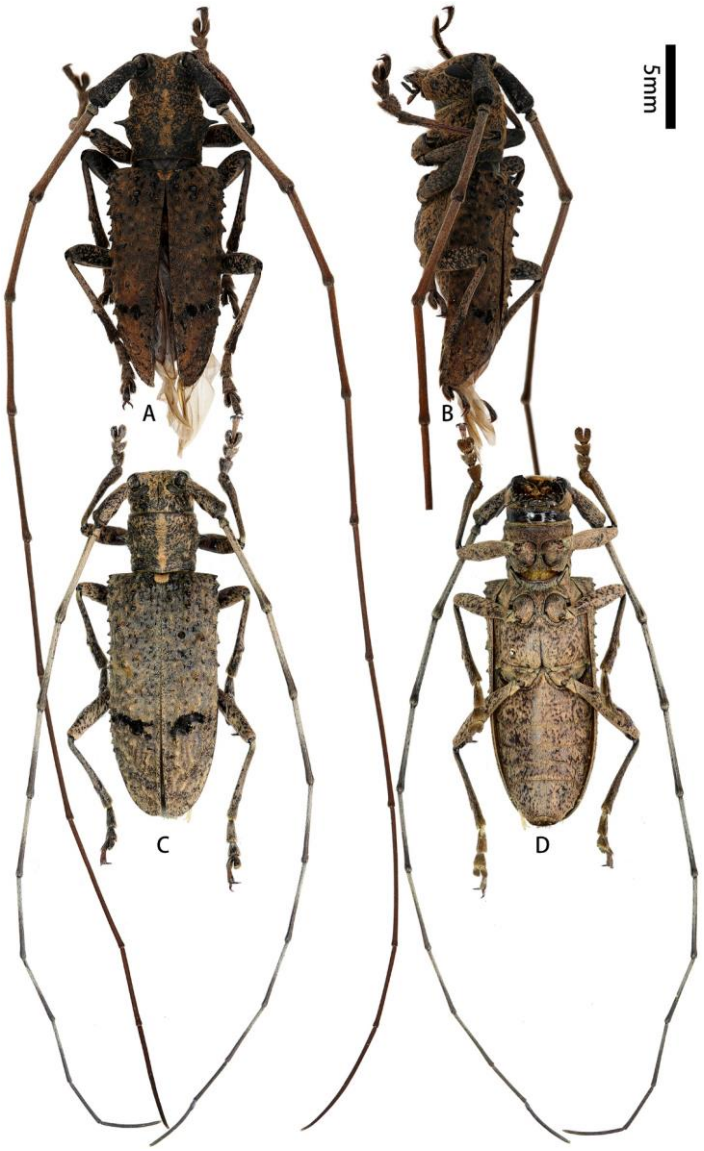

FIGURE 5. Habitus of *Trachystohamus granulituberculatus* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov. A-B,** holotype, male, from Guangdong, China; **C-D,** paratype, female, from Guangxi, China. (A, C. Dorsal views. B. Lateral view. D. Ventral view). Scale bar 5 mm.

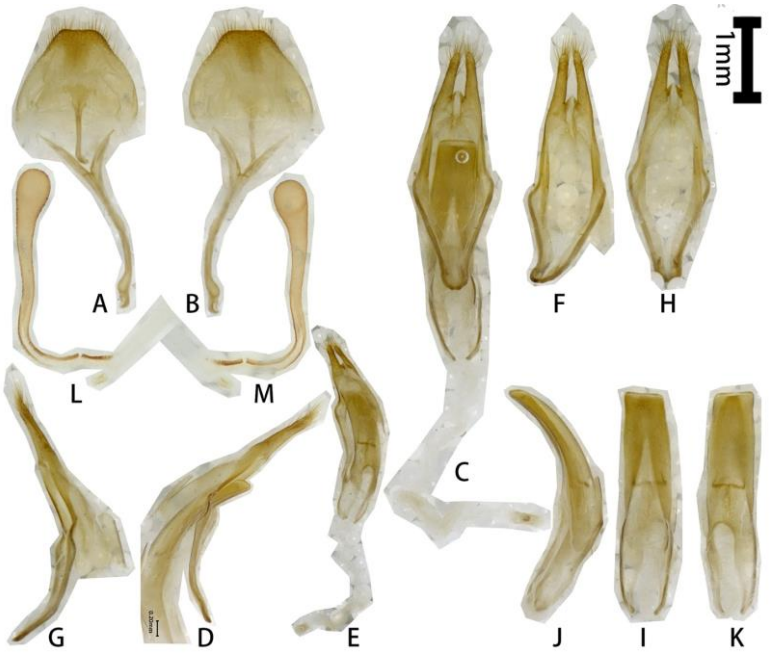

FIGURE 6. Terminalia of *Trachystohamus granulituberculatus* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.** (A-K. Male. L-M. Female). **A, B.** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX. **C-E.** Median lobe. **F-H** Tegmen. **I-K.** Median lobe. **L, M**. Spermathecal capsule. (A, C, F, I. Ventral views. B, E, H, K. Dorsal views. D, G, J. Lateral views.). Scale bar 1 mm; L, M. Not to scale.

Key to the known species of *Trachystohamus* Pic, 1936

1 Elytra without black pubescent maculae…… 2
1’ Elytra with black pubescent maculae…… 3
2 Elytra without distinct pubescent maculae; Elytral basal half with a distinct row of granules…..…… *T. granulosus* (Breuning, 1938)
2’ Elytra with distinct yellow ochreous pubescent maculae, which forming more or less coalescent spots on the basal fourth, middle and apical third…….. *T. maculatus* Vitali & Gouverneur, 2022
3 Each elytron with two distinct black maculae…… …… *T. serratus* (Gahan, 1906)
3’ Each elytron with only one black macula…….. 4
4 Each elytron with a small black macula, whose width is less than one third of length…..……. 5
4’ Each elytron with a large black maculae, whose width is subequal to length……. 6
5 Basal half of elytra with small and dense tubercles, without glabrous and shiny granules around scutellum…… …… *T. subelongatus* Pic, 1936
5’ Basal half of elytra with bigger and sparser conical tubercles, with several glabrous and shiny granules around scutellum…… …….. ***T. granulituberculatus* sp. nov.**
6 The black maculae on elytron reaching suture, not rimmed with light colored pubescence at the basal side…….. ……. *T. latefasciatus* (Breuning, 1944)
6’ The black maculae on elytron not reaching suture, rimmed with light colored pubescence at the basal side…….……..... 7
7 The black macula on elytron almost rounded in dorsal view, rimmed with a narrow yellowish brown line at the basal side…….. …… *T. asper* (Breuning, 1935)
7’ The black macula on elytron trapezoidal in dorsal view, the side near suture narrower than the side of lateral margin, rimmed with a large (almost same size with the black macula) whitish macula at the basal side…….. *T. semigranulatus* (Pic, 1925)

***Xenohammus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, sp. nov.**

Figs 7, 8

Chinese common name: 广东肖墨天牛

Description (male). Body length: 11.0 mm, humeral width 3.4 mm. Body red, partly black brown. Head reddish brown, frons black with dense gray pubescence. Antennae reddish to blackish-brown (scape reddish brown, other antennomeres more or less blackish brown), covered with gray pubescence, with apical part of each antennomeres darker colored because lacking of gray pubescence. Pronotum red, sparsely covered by gray pubescence while denser on the basal margin. Elytra black with uneven gray pubescence all over, forming irregular marbling maculae. Legs with femora and tibiae red, while tarsi mostly black, all with gray pubescence. Ventral surface all red with gray pubescence.

Antennae much longer than the body, with last five antennomere extending out of elytral apice; only basal three antennomeres with a few very short setae underneath. scape expanded, apice with complete cicatrix, third antennomere longer than scape, fourth the longest. Antennomere ratios: male: 20: 2: 25: 29: 27: 25: 20: 16: 15: 11: 11. Eye emarginate, lower eye lobes three times as long as the gena. Head with only a few fine punctures on the vertex. Pronotum densely and rather coarsely punctate on the center area, with two glabrous tubercles behind the apical margin, each side with a small, sharply conical lateral pronotal spine located closer to base than to apice, directed laterally and slightly backwards. Prosternal intercoxal process expanded posteriorly, closing procoxal cavity. Scutellum (Fig. 7A) tongue-shaped, with broadly rounded posterior apex, densely covered by whitish pubescence. Elytra broadly rounded at the apex, very densely and rather coarsely punctate, the punctures more or less longitudinally arranged, becoming very fine in the apical portion. Lateral parts of the metasternum very densely and rather coarsely punctate. Procoxal cavity closed. Apex of male terminal ventrite truncated and with moderate yellow fringe (Fig. 7B). Distinct fringed antennal cleaners present on apical half of mesotibia. Femora slightly expanded near apex, moderate in length; metafemur extending to posterior margin

of second abdominal ventrite (Fig. 7B). Claws simple.

Male genitalia (Figs. 8A-J): Tegmen rhombic in ventral view (Fig. 8C), slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 8D), parameres (= lateral lobes in Lin *et al*. 2009) cylindrical and well separated from each other (Fig. 8C), slender (length/width more than 3). Apex rounded, apical setae at least half as long as parameres. Region between base of parameres with central projection. Median lobe plus median struts moderately curved (Fig. 8F, G) in lateral view, median struts distinctly shorter than half length of entire median lobe. Apex of ventral plate sharply projected (Fig. 8H). Internal sac (= endophallus in Bi & Ohbayashi 2015) as in Figs. 8H-J, with 2 pieces of basal armature, and 2 areas with minute microspinules. Tergite VIII (Fig. 8B) transverse, apex strongly emarginated, setae shorter and sparser in middle area than in two lateral areas.

Diagnosis. *Xenohammus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.** is morphologically close to *X. griseomarmoratus* Breuning, 1956 (Breuning, 1956; one paratype picture and one picture from Yen Bai Vietnam with 11mm length) in body shapes, pronotum characters, antennomere ratios and elytra maculae patterns. It can be easily distinguished from *X. griseomarmoratus* Breuning, 1956 by the coloration on the head, pronotum (uniformly red vs. black), and legs (femora and tibiae reddish brown while tarsi black vs. uniformly black).

Type material. Holotype: China: ♂ (Figs 7A, B, 8A-J), Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev. (乳源县南岭国家级自然保护区), FIT-9, elev. 1022m, 24.9268˚N, 113.0244˚E, 9-11.VI.2021, leg. Hai-Dong Yang (IZGAS).

Distribution. China: Guangdong.

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Guangdong Province, China.

Remarks. *Xenohammus* Schwarzer, 1931 currently included ten species, with five species recorded from China (Schwarzer, 1931b; Lin & Yang, 2019; Gouverneur & Chemin, 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2026). The new species is the eleventh species of the genus and the sixth species known from China. However, both *X. griseomarmoratus* Breuning, 1956 and *guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.** might be transferred to other genus after systematic

analysis, since their characters do not match with the genus definition, such as their short last antennomere not “longer than antennomere III”, antennomere though longer than scape, not “longer than twice length of scape”, and the length of antennae not “longer than twice body length”.

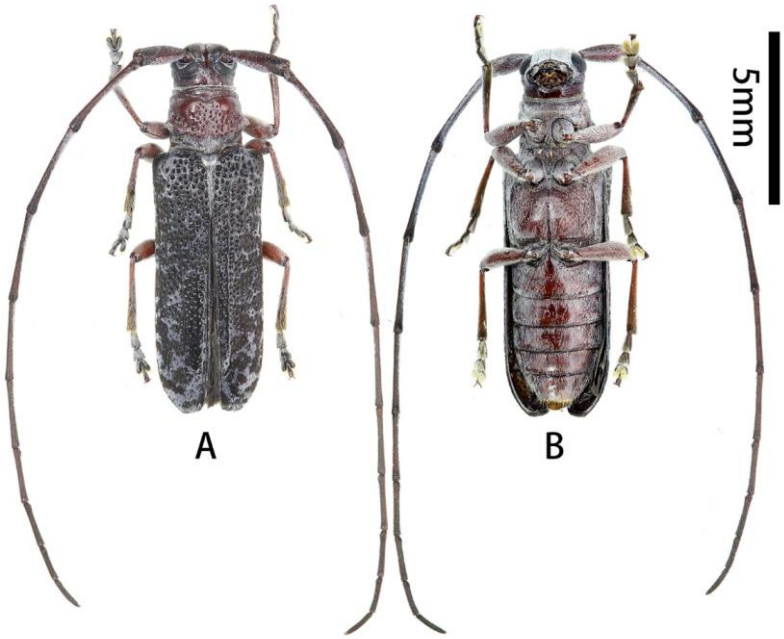

FIGURE 7. Habitus of *Xenohammus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.**, holotype, male, from Guangdong, China. (A. Dorsal view. B. Ventral view). Scale bar 5 mm.

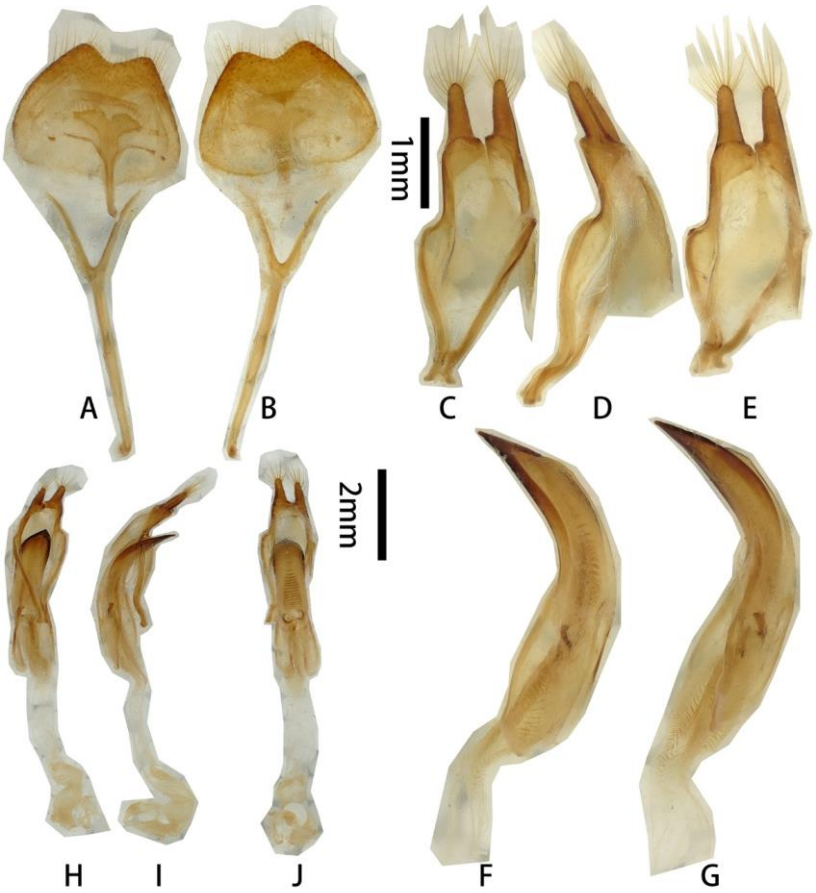

FIGURE 8. Terminalia of *Xenohammus guangdongensis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.**, male. **A, B.** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX. **C-E.** Tegmen. **F-G**. Median lobe **H-J.** male genitalia. (A, C, H. Ventral views. B, E, J. Dorsal views. D, F, G, I. Lateral views). **A-G**. Scale bar 1 mm. **H-J.** Scale bar 2 mm.

***Pterolophia albocircularis* Lin & Yang, sp. nov.**

Figs 9, 10

Chinese common name: 白圈坡天牛

Description. Body length: 7.4-11.2 mm, humeral width 2.8-4.1 mm for males; body length: 9.8-10.0 mm, humeral width 3.6-3.8 mm for females. Body dull black-brown, variegated with lighter and darker spots and with black or white pubescence markings. Pronotal surface covered with punctures bearing setae, with two black spots near the middle of the anterior at the tip of two tubercles, with some pink pubescence connected with same ones on scutellum. Scutellum black in middle, with pink pubescence at two sides. Elytra with black spots along suture, on basal tubercles, two inside the white circle and some over here and there; bear a pale spot around the scutellum at the base, and another pale oblique spot near the lateral margin at approximately one-third of the elytral length from the base; elytra with a complete white circle on apical half, which with a curved line extending to each margin at the base, and a small circle interrupted by the inner black spots inside the bigger white circle. Scape black with pink pubescence at apex, antennomere II same to apex of scape; antennomeres III to XI with lighter rings at base (pink and white pubescence) and darker (black) at apex. Legs black with pink pubescence spots and white scale setae. Ventral surface black with white scale setae all over, with pink long pubescence on each apical margins of abdominal ventrites and two sides of last ventrite.

Antennae relatively long, shorter than body length. Antennomere ratios: male: 15: 3: 20: 18: 10: 9: 9: 8: 8: 6: 7; female: 14: 3: 15: 14: 7: 7: 7: 6: 6: 5: 4. Eyes very deeply emarginate; lower lobe rounded and shorter in diameter than the length of gena below. Vertex with two small tubercles; antennal tubercles rather strong, concave between them. Pronotal disc broader than long, rounded at the sides; a small tubercle is situated in the middle of the anterior margin, and two tubercles on the disc. Scutellum scarcely broader than long. Elytra with punctures bearing setae, in places arranged in rows; each elytron with a strong, black-haired tubercle behind the base on each side; the posterior part appears rather sloping and elongated; apex broadly truncate, with rounded outer angle. A dorsal

carina beginning at the base near the shoulder is somewhat distinct; some intervening carinae are only indicated; at the beginning of the sloping portion on each side a tubercle clothed with yellow and black hairs; next to it a smaller similar tubercle. The two large as well as the small tubercles are connected by semicircular markings. Episterna and metasternum lighter in pubescence; the latter strongly but sparsely punctured at the sides. Abdominal segments dark except for the paler hind margins. Tibiae with erect setae.

Male genitalia (Figs. 10A-J): Tegmen rhombic in ventral view (Figs. 10C, H), slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 10D), parameres (= lateral lobes in Lin *et al*. 2009) cylindrical and well separated from each other (Figs. 10F, H), slender (length/width more than 3). Apex rounded, apical setae shorter than half of parameres. Median lobe plus median struts moderately curved (Fig. 10D) in lateral view, median struts distinctly shorter than half length of entire median lobe, only about 1/3 of whole length. Apex of ventral plate well projected (Figs. 10F, H). Internal sac (= endophallus in Bi & Ohbayashi 2015) as in Figs. 10C-E, J, with one strongly curved piece of basal armature. Tergite VIII (Figs. 10A, B, G, I) transverse and kind of trapezoidal, apex slightly emarginated, setae short. Female: spermathecal capsule as in Figs. 10K, L.

Diagnosis. *Pterolophia albocircularis* **sp. nov.** is morphologically close to *P. occidentalis* Schwarzer, 1931 in having two black brown tubercles on pronotum and similar elytral apex (Schwarzer, 1931a). It can be easily distinguished from *P. occidentalis* Schwarzer, 1931 by the much shorter antennae (shorter vs. longer than body length in males), white circle on elytra (distinct and complete vs. obscure and incomplete). The new species resembles *P. parobliquata* Breuning, 1965 but can be easily distinguished from it by the almost rounded elytral apex, not with distinct outer teeth.

Type material. Holotype: China: ♂ (Figs 9A, B), Guangdong, Xinyishi, Dachengzhen, Datianding, Chalinju (信宜市大成镇大田顶茶林居民宿), elev. 1314 m, 22.2949°N, 111.2057°E, 26-28.VII.2025, leg. Mei-Ying Lin and Chang-Peng Yan, by light trap (IZCAS). **Paratypes: China:** 1 ♂ (10A-F), same data to holotype but 22.V.2025, leg. Ming-Yu Zhu by light trap (IZCAS); 1 ♂, Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev.

(广东乳源县南岭自然保护区), MT-19, elev. 1386m, 24.8935˚N, 113.0242˚E, 23.V.2020 (IZGAS); 1 ♂, Guangdong, Ruyuan County, Nanling Nat. Rev. (广东乳源县南岭自然保护区), 15.VI.2010, leg. Cheng-Hui Zhan (CZCH); 1 ♂, Jiangxi, Xunwu, Xiangshan, Bawei (江西寻乌项山坝尾), elev. 770-870 m, 2023.VI.17, leg. Wen-Xuan Bi (CBWX); 1 ♂ (Figs 10I-J), Hunan, Rucheng County, Wanshishan (湖南汝城县万时山), 24.VIII.2025, leg. Mei-Ying Lin and Ming-Yu Zhu (MYNU, Ceram-479); 1♀ (Figs 9C, D, 10K-L), Hunan, Chenzhou, Rucheng County, Wanshishan (湖南汝城县万时山), 16.V.2024, leg. Ming-Yu Zhu (IZCAS ex CZMY, Ceram-479); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data but deposited in CZMY. 1 ♀, Fujian, Shanghang, Meihuashan, Dawudi (福建上杭梅花山大吴地), elev. 1120 m, 23.VI.2024, leg. Wen-Xuan Bi (CBWX); 1 ♂ (Figs 9E, F, 10G, H), Guangxi, Fangcheng, Banbaxiang (now belongs to Dongzhongzhen) (广西防城板八乡,现归属于峒中镇), elev. 550 m, 4.VI.2000, leg. Wen-Zhu Li (IZCAS); 1 ♀, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Huawangshanzhuang (广西金秀大瑶山花王山庄), 1300 m, 19.VIII.2022, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Hekoubaohuqu (广西金秀大瑶山河口保护区), 600 m, 22.V.2018, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Hepingdianzhan (广西金秀大瑶山河平电站), 520 m, 8.VI.2018, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♀, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Gonghexincun (广西金秀大瑶山共和新村), 1130 m, 16.IV.2019, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, same data but 1100 m, 2.VII.2019; 1 ♀, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Luoyingou (广西金秀大瑶山罗阴沟), 1329 m, 24.IV.2019, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, same data but 1300 m, 31.VII.2020; 1 ♂, same data but 1100 m, 19.VIII.2020; 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Xinping (广西金秀大瑶山新坪), 1150 m, 7.V.2019, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♀, same data but 1200 m, 20.VII.2020; 1 ♀, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Luomeng (广西金秀大瑶山罗梦),

1100 m, 13.V.2019, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Pingban (广西金秀大瑶山平办), 1100 m, 23.V.2019, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, same data but 1100-1280 m, 29.VII.2020; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Laoshanlinchang (广西金秀大瑶山老山林场), 30.VII.2020, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Fenzhan (广西金秀大瑶山奋战), 1150 m, 1.IX.2020, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC); 1 ♀, Guangxi, Ningming, Aidian, Gongmushan (广西宁明县爱店镇公母山), 1250-880 m, 2024.V.10, leg. Wen-Xuan Bi (CBWX). 1 ♂, Hainan, Changjiang County, Bawangling, Nanchahe, Erjidianzhan (海南昌江县霸王岭南叉河二级电站), elev. 378 m, 19.13522˚N, 109.17983˚E, 29.XI.2008, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZCAS).

Distribution. China: Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Hainan, Guangxi.

Etymology. The specific epithet *albocircularis* (= albo-circul-āris) is derived from the Latin *albus* and *circulus*, meaning white and circle, which refers to the white circle on elytra of this new species.

Remarks. *Pterolophia albocircularis* **sp. nov.** is superficially similar to *Pterolophia schoutedeni* Breuning, 1938, from which it differs by the following characters: the white circular pattern on the elytra is more complete and well-developed, while the enclosed black spots are distinctly smaller and fail to form a circle. In addition, their known distributions are remote from one another.

FIGURE 9. Habitus of *Pterolophia albocircularis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.**. **A-B,** Holotype, male, from Guangdong, China; **C-D,** paratype, female, from Hunan, China; **E-F,** paratype, male, from Guangxi, China. (A, C, E. Dorsal views. B, D. Lateral views. F. Ventral view). Scale bar 5 mm.

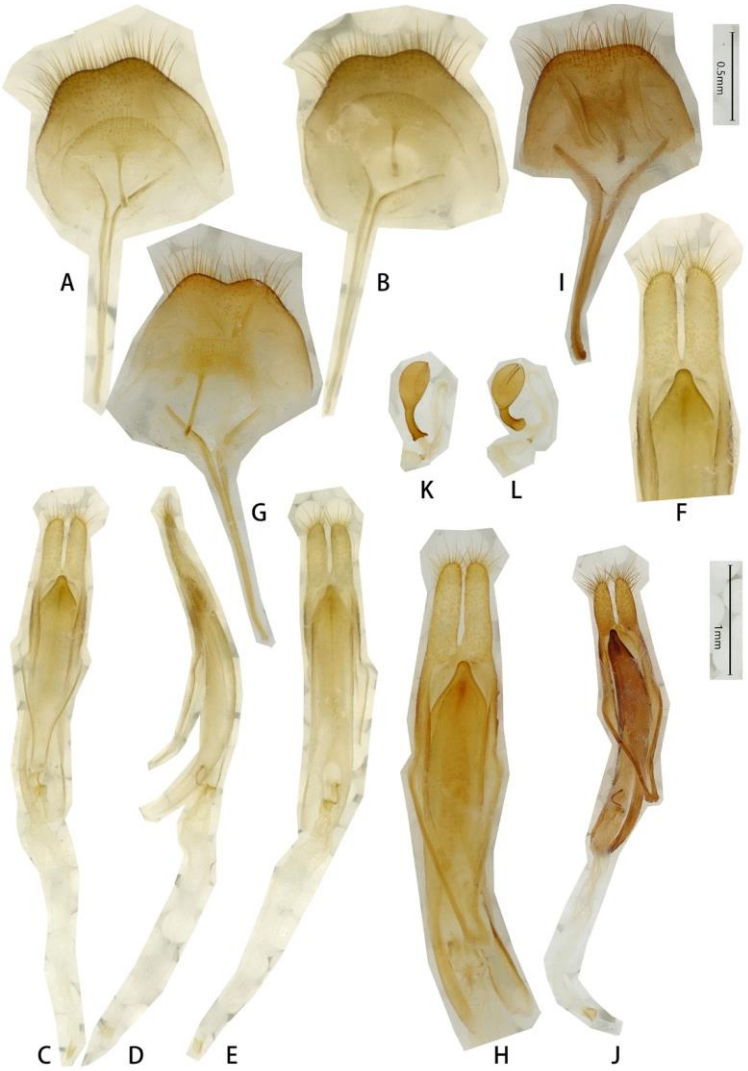

FIGURE 10. Terminalia of *Pterolophia albocircularis* Lin & Yang, **sp. nov.**. (A-J. Male. K-L Female). **A, B, G, I.** Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX. **C-E, F, H, J.** Male genitalia. **K-L.** Female, spermathecal capsule. (A, C, F, G, H, J. Ventral views. B, E, I. Dorsal views. D. Lateral view). Scale bar 1 mm for C-E, I, J; 0.5 mm for A, B,G, H, K, L. F not to scale.

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